

WOMAN'S BOARD

Meeting Devoted to a Study of the Chinese.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)
The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions was held yesterday afternoon in the back room of the Sunday School at Central Union Church. About fifty ladies were present.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Gulick and those present united in singing "Awake My Soul." Mrs. Gulick then read from the 55th chapter of Isaiah. Before offering the prayer, she delivered a little message from Miss Chamberlain, the President, who sent her love and asked to be prayed for. Miss Chamberlain has felt as though she would never rise from her bed but now is confident of recovering. Mrs. Gulick then led in prayer.

Mrs. Atherton, the Secretary, then read an elaborate report of the meeting for October when Miss Chamberlain was suddenly stricken with apoplexy shortly after opening the meeting.

Mrs. Judd then gave a message from Mrs. Henry Waterhouse who is now living in Pasadena, California. Mrs. Waterhouse writes that her daughter, Elvora, is in bad health and they will probably return soon if her condition does not improve. Mrs. Judd also mentioned letters she had received from Hattie Dickson and Mrs. Pratt. The latter expects to arrive here about Christmas time.

Mrs. Dillingham then read her report as Treasurer, showing a balance on hand of \$124.70. The collection that was taken amounted to \$28.15.

Mrs. Gulick spoke of the Mission boat which was now overdue from the South Seas. Rev. Mr. Rundle and wife are on board. They are temporarily returning from their labors in that region because of the ill health of Mrs. Rundle.

The letter of thanks from Mr. S. M. Damon was then read. This was in reply to one sent by the Ladies' Guild expressing sympathy over his bereavement.

The society has been taking up the general subject of the Chinese. The papers read at this meeting were all along the same general lines, dealing with their civilization and conservatism. Miss Clark read a paper on "Chinese Civilization." She dwelt on the length of time that it had endured and yet had not progressed in thought or achievements for centuries. While other civilizations have come to their greatest glory and then decayed, the Chinese have remained the same.

Mrs. French wrote on the subject of the "Race Characteristics of the Chinese." She dwelt on the excessive industry, and patience of the race but the lack of honesty. That was one of the reasons of the non-development of the country. Interest was excessively high because of the risk involved.

Mrs. Margaret Hopper read a paper written by Mrs. Walker on "The Puzzling Problems." She spoke of their excessive numbers and the general poverty as the problems that arose to confront the Missionary. The Chinese consider themselves as practically the whole unit of the human race and look upon the foreign missionary as an intruder. Their whole attention is turned upon the achievements of the past and this makes it hard to inculcate new ideas.

Miss Green's paper was on "Chinese Conservatism From the Standpoint of a Chinese Scholar."

The educated Chinese as a whole are strongly opposed to the adoption of foreign innovations and ideas because they undermine all that the Chinese hold sacred, i. e., ancestor worship and the completeness of knowledge as comprised in the thirteen classics. The younger generation of scholars has awakened somewhat, and the comparatively recent edict allowing young men to study abroad will be beneficial in the future.

Mrs. Frank Damon then gave a short talk on Chinese work here. She spoke of the good that the plague fire had done in emancipating the Chinese women. Since then they had more intercourse with the outside world and did not consider all whites as "devils." Mrs. Damon then explained a point that had come up in one of the previous papers. The Chinese study aloud to get the right pronunciation and not simply because their ancestors had done so.

Mrs. Gulick then called for reports on the work among the Portuguese and of the Lima Kokua, but the ladies who have charge of those departments were not present.

Miss Conn then spoke of her trip. She "had a glorious good time" and comes back with "happiest memories of visits in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, New Hampshire and Iowa." She spoke of the meetings that she had attended at Clinton Springs where the International Union of Missionaries was held. She showed a photo of the seventy-five present at the reunion. She also attended the meeting of the American Board at Cincinnati and the Congressional Council at Des Moines. The meeting then adjourned after singing "More Love to Thee."

FRANK ATHERTON ON KULA SMALL FARMING

Waikulu, Maui, Oct. 25, 1904.
Editor Advertiser: I wrote you a few weeks ago suggesting that in your campaign favoring the small farmer it might be well to look into the conditions

of things in Kula where small farming has been carried on for some years. I did not expect that you would publish that letter. It was written simply to call your attention to what has been attempted in that line for the past ten or fifteen years in that district and to suggest that some of the results and present conditions be examined.

Since you request further information on the subject I take this opportunity to point out a few things which I have observed during the last five months that I have spent in the district.

Commenting on the crops raised you state that you were not recommending the raising of temperate zone products but only tropical. Since the climate of Kula resembles in many ways that of a semi-temperate one, why should it not offer a good opportunity to raise those products which grow well in such places, find a ready sale here, and so save importing such products?

Corn, potatoes, and beans certainly grow well in Kula and are always in great demand. Corn is used very largely as cattle feed all over the island and potatoes and beans find a ready sale. Such vegetables as peas and cauliflower, which are difficult to raise on the Islands, thrive well in Kula and are as fine as grown in many parts of the States. In the fruit line the peaches are excellent also the figs, pears, and apples, and chickens thrive well so that one would naturally conclude that Kula would be an ideal place for the small farmer. Such it would be if the obstacles were not so great, and it is the various obstacles that have to be overcome, that it seems to me should be plainly shown up, and not only the most favorable conditions.

The difficulties in the way of success are many but I will simply enumerate a few of them in order that one may see both sides of this subject which you seem to be promoting in such glowing terms.

First. Distance from source of supplies, and market for products. The nearest good stores are from fifteen to twenty miles distant. The cost of hauling supplies ranges from five to ten dollars a ton. The cost of hauling lumber is fifteen dollars a thousand feet, just about half its original cost. This heavy expense is practically doubled for it costs about the same to get products to the nearest market. To ship to Honolulu, the cost of freight must be added, so that to send a ton of potatoes to Paia or Kahului costs \$5 and to Honolulu with the necessary extra handling, besides the freight the expense is about \$7.50. When the gross price received is only from \$15 to \$20 the margin of profit is small. Then take into account rent of land and labor to raise the crop, and the profit dwindles to a mere nothing.

Second. Pests. The past few years these have been many. To save the young corn from being totally destroyed by insects it is necessary to go through the fields and sprinkle a mixture of flour and Paris Green on every spear of corn. Usually this is done twice during the first month or two. Think of this labor besides the cost of the material. The potatoes and all vegetables have to be treated in this same manner. Various blights also attack these products which cause a further loss.

Third. Climatic conditions. If the summer is particularly dry which is the case every few years the growth is very much retarded and the crop is small and poor. On the other hand if a heavy rain sets in the soil is so soft and fine that the better soil is washed down into the beds of the streams, or washouts occur here and there through the fields, causing much damage and loss. It is impossible to do any irrigating as there are no streams at all except for a few hours after a heavy rain. All the water used has to be caught from the roofs of houses and stored in large cement cisterns, the original cost of which is another item in expense which has to be taken into consideration. It is practically impossible to use fertilizers on the fields on account of the expense of getting such materials there, and also because the heavy winter rains wash off so much of the top soil.

There used to be a good profit in pigs but the price of pork has steadily declined in the past few years so that now the margin of profit is very small. Various diseases have also become prevalent so that some people have given up raising pigs almost entirely. Chickens do well, also turkeys, and eggs are abundant, but the cost of getting them to market is so great in comparison to the net returns that the profit is small.

Taking into consideration, therefore, all these various difficulties, small farming in Kula certainly has many and serious drawbacks. So much so that the Portuguese and Chinese who used to be largely interested there have been leaving steadily for the past few years. The Japanese have been taking their places to a large extent but do not seem to be doing any better. In conversation with the proprietor of a store in the district he stated that throughout Kula the people were very hard up and it was difficult to collect bills for supplies. Many are now turning their attention to the sugar cane hoping that may prove profitable. It is merely an experiment as yet but I sincerely hope they may succeed. Certainly those living in the district deserve to succeed after contending with so many difficulties. But I do not see how any one can conscientiously recommend it as suitable for the small farmer. I have not been very carefully over all parts of Maui but unless conditions are much more favorable elsewhere I fail to see how this Island can be recommended as a good field for the small farmer.

At Haiku they have started in extensively with pineapples and are turning out a fine article from their canneries. I certainly hope it will prove a success but how much profit there will be in merely the raising of pineapples by the small farmer remains to be proved.

My chief interest in writing on this subject is not to discuss the pros and cons of small farming in all its phases, but to simply point out a few of the many difficulties that present themselves throughout the district in which I have been a resident for the past few months. A district which was one of the first to attract the small farmer and has been settled quite thickly for the past ten years, and whose products are well known throughout the Islands and are in constant demand.

Very truly yours,
F. C. ATHERTON

HAWAII AS A VANTAGE GROUND OF MISSIONS

Rev. Dr. Doremus Scudder's Eloquent Address Before the Congregational Home Missionary Society In Des Moines, Iowa.

The Des Moines Register says: One of the most interesting addresses before the Congregational Home Missionary society yesterday was that of Rev. Doremus Scudder, secretary of the Hawaiian board, who came all the way from the far off islands to present its needs and opportunities for missionary work. His address was a most eloquent review of the missionary history of the islands and he paid a splendid tribute to the early missionary heroes who planted the first seeds of Christianity and nurtured them. He pointed out also that while at one time, in 1866, 32.5 per cent of the Hawaiian population was enrolled in Christian churches, in 1900 only 10 per cent was so enrolled; he showed further that in 1860 31 per cent of the entire population of the islands was in Christian churches while now only 4 per cent is so enrolled. He declares that in a large measure this alarming decrease was due to the fact that America laxed in its missionary work.

Mr. Scudder made a warm plea for a renewal of Congregational activity in the Hawaiian Islands and a re-establishment of Congregational prestige. He advanced many reasons for working this field, not merely for its local good, but because through Hawaii is a gateway for reaching Asia. In this connection he paid an interesting tribute to the Chinese. He said:

CHINESE NOT SO BAD.

But our opportunity widens far beyond the boundaries of Christian fellowship and race assimilation within the territory. Hawaii simply can not live for itself alone. Its destiny is to affect the whole Pacific world of which it is the center. As that world halts at this God-made rest house will the influence of the islands be recreative or destructive? Is the touch to be that of Christ or of the beast? The multitudinous saloons and gambling dens of Honolulu are fighting a life and death battle to answer this query their way. We want your help, fathers and brothers in Christ, to answer it God's way. Our touch is wider than you think. It reaches far across the blue Pacific into thousands of hamlets in China and Japan. Remember the farming class of the latter empire is almost untouched by the gospel at home. We have the most progressive of the children of its farms and fields at our doors. We love these Asiatics as you do not because we know them. We have never treated the Chinese with the scorn and meanness, the stonings and murderous mobbings of the mainland. Hawaii gave them her daughters and opened to them her citizenship. They have then repaid the confidence a hundred fold. America is making one of her biggest blunders— not accepting slavery and free franchise for blacks—in her open door to Europe's worn out millions side by side with

her closed door to the yellow man, the arbiter of the future. We in Hawaii who know him found in him some elements of adaptation to the coming world-civilization which we proud Anglo-Saxons lack. We have been evolved to survive in an atmosphere of war; he in one of peace. We need him more than he needs us. But to make him what he may be, to round out all his glorious possibilities, he must have Christ. Therefore, God sent him to Hawaii, where, though not always treated like a brother, he has fared better at the hands of the Anglo-Saxons than anywhere else on earth. He comes to us by the ten thousands. Part of him returns home; part stays. The part that goes carries back new wants and opens the way for American commerce. It is our business that he take Christ with him. That business has been well begun, for already Hawaii has given Japan one of her three leading Christian laymen. Already we are sending over young men with hearts aflame to carry the gospel to Japan, China, the Philippines, Pacific coast, anywhere. You have marveled at Japan's patriotism; fanaticism some call it. Those who talk that way don't know the Japanese. It is loyalty. Wait until that loyalty begins to burn for King Christ as it is blazing today for Emperor Mutsuhito, then the world will think it never knew the meaning of the word missionary.

OCCUPY, FORTIFY AND USE.

Now, then, we live in an age which believes in applying modern methods to Christian propaganda. A half century or more ago our naval leaders discerned the vital strategic relation borne by Hawaii to our mainland. Over that midocean territory today the stars and stripes wave because the nation believes true what its fighting men said. But the importance of Hawaii to the kingdom of Christ is indefinitely greater than its value to the United States, incalculable though that may be. Think of too, of our own countrymen torn from their connection with effective religious systems and placed in our very hands to do with as we please, not scattered there by fellow immigrants as in our mainland, where community Christian life with one another is impossible, but gathered in groups by themselves on lonely plantations. They turn so readily to the teachings of Jesus that with proper facilities the majority should go back home flying the banner of the cross. I know no possible justification for God's marvelous dealings with Hawaii except in connection with this world wide mission. In a few short years the Hawaiian people will be no more than a strain of blood in a great mixed nation. But Asia is limitless, and Hawaii is one key to Asia. The command of our country regarding those mid-Pacific islands to His American army is: "Occupy, fortify and use as strategic base."

A SAN FRANCISCAN IS CURED OF THE LEPROSY

The Examiner says: George Pepeloy, thirty-five years a leper, has been cured of the malady that through all the ages has been regarded as beyond the reach of medical skill. During the past nine years he has been an inmate of the San Francisco Pesthouse. Before coming here he was for a long time shut up in a similar hospital at New Orleans, finally making his escape.

There can be no question that he was actually afflicted with leprosy, having inherited the disease from his mother, and nobody who ever saw him at the institution on Twenty-sixth street would have any doubt about it.

The Board of Health has declared Pepeloy to be fully cured, after thorough examination and extended study of his case by such surgeons and physicians as Dr. James W. Ward, now president of the Health Board; Dr. Howard Morrow and Dr. Fred G. Canney. Although the utmost precautions are taken to keep lepers away from communication with the general public, even as in past centuries the victims of the "living death" were isolated, compelled to wear long gowns and hoods and to carry wooden clappers for the purpose of sounding warning that they were lepers, the Board of Health has released the long-imprisoned patient and allowed him to

go wherever he pleases without surveillance or restraint.

CASE ALMOST MIRACLE.

Nothing is known to the doctors about the means or method of the cure that astonishes them. The credit is not theirs. Since miracles were performed on earth, the medical men have regarded leprosy as absolutely beyond the possibility of cure. Pepeloy, the subject, says that he cured himself and that the healing is the result of a discovery never made before. He says that all lepers can be cured; but he has suffered so long, and is now so helpless in the world to which he is almost a stranger, that he feels he has a right to make financial profit out of his secret. So for the present the formula is his alone.

"Pepeloy is cured," said Dr. Ward last night. "His case has been looked into by physicians whose standing and learning cannot be doubted, and there is no question about the matter."

Dr. George Purlinsky, who has medical charge of the lepers at the pesthouse, says that in all certainty a cure has practically been effected. The disease, he thinks, may not be fully eradicated from the patient's system, and he is to examine Pepeloy once a month. He agrees with the other doctors, however, that the leper has been so thoroughly healed that there is no danger of the disease being spread by him and that no trace of the leprosy can now be detected.

Pepeloy is about forty years of age. He was born in Honolulu.

MASSACHUSETTS LECTURE ON HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

The Haverhill (Mass.) Evening Gazette of October 2 has the following account of a lecture on Hawaii by Leonard O. Towne:

Mr. Leonard O. Towne gave a talk last evening at Dr. Hubbard's before the Men's club of three churches, his subject being Hawaii. From Mr. Towne's description of the first visit of the islands, their mountains, beauty, from the waters of the Pacific through to that of placid and people was in his month's stay, the evening was made of greatest interest. Among those in first welcome him at Honolulu and entertain him

while there was a son of Mr. James E. Adams of Riverside, Mr. Will D. Adams late of this city, now one of Honolulu's prominent business men, in charge of the most extensive music store there. Around him, too, centre the principal musical events in the capital of the island of Oahu, on which is Honolulu, with the grandeur of its mountains, wealth of vegetation, equable climate, luxurious hotels, tropical bathing beaches, the beauty of its people, the almost American city, with its fine business blocks, churches, schools, gov-

ernment buildings (the latter old royal palaces), electric light and car service, and most sumptuous private residences, were all dwelt upon prominently by the speaker.

A week on the island of Maui, with its volcanic crater of Haleakala greater than any other nearer than those at the moon, the beautiful Iao valley, and again more cordiality and hospitality of its people, was evidently one of the pleasantest parts of Mr. Towne's experience. The ascent to the crater took a day of hard horseback climbing, then all night sleeping out in the clear, cold air of 10,000 feet elevation. This enormous extinct crater is about seven miles long, two and one-half wide and 9000 feet deep, a most impressive and awe-inspiring scene.

Later a visit was made to the island of Hawaii, where Kilauwa holds the distinction of being the greatest active volcano on earth. Specimens of lava and sulphur sent down from the latter were shown. The visit to the lower pit of the volcano (for this is one of the safe sort to approach) was an occasion for cooking dinner over heat coming up through cracks on the lava, to fall into which would mean certain death.

Various curios were shown: A heavy rock "Poi" pounder used in making the native food, with calabashes for holding it; a copy of a native grass hut; unique work in braided fans, belts, necklaces of seeds and shells; queer designs fashioned from coconuts; a grass Hula skirt; rush shoes used by the natives for walking on the cinderly lava; Japanese curios of many sorts—for of the 140,000 inhabitants of the islands, nearly 60,000 were stated as being Japs.

The weird, heart-breaking minor strains of the native Hawaiian music were illustrated by selections of several songs by Mr. Towne, "Sweet Lei Lili," "Maui" and "Aloha Oe." The great wealth of the islands, sugar, was spoken of and samples of the cane shown.

It was very evident that the speaker has had a most enjoyable summer at our new possessions and his enthusiasm for the uniqueness of much of the native life, the hospitality of both natives and foreigners (as Hawaiians call Americans and others), the charm of flowers, fruit, climate and all that the ocean-cooled but tropical islands possess, was most unbounded. After the talk refreshments were served and opinions freely expressed of a highly interesting and instructive evening having been spent.

KUHIO BACK FROM HAWAII

The Republican nominee for Delegate to Congress, accompanied by Rev. Mr. Desha, returned on the Mauna Loa. Kuhio's reception all along the line was far more enthusiastic than when he was there a few weeks ago. Mr. Desha intends to put in the rest of the time before election touring Oahu in favor of Kuhio.

Pears In Fine Order.

Alligator pears collected by the Federal Experiment Station to be sent in cold storage to New York ought to have arrived there in good shape. Some specimens kept here in cold storage far beyond the same length of time are in perfect condition. It ought to be easy, by the aid of modern ice plants, to have alligator pears in this market the year around.

HAPPILY SURPRISED.

Many sufferers from rheumatism have been surprised and delighted at the prompt relief obtained by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. A permanent cure may be effected by continuing the use of this liniment for a short time. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Kauai Murder.

Later details from the Garden Isle show that it was not through drunkenness that the murder took place on the 25th of last month. It seems that it arose over a quarrel concerning cards. One man claimed that the other cheated, whereupon the latter stabbed his countryman who died the next day. The murderer is still at large.

Bad Blood

Have confidence in Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has been curing people in all parts of the world for over 60 years. It is the greatest family medicine in the world. It purifies, strengthens, enriches, builds up.



Mr. George Fountain, of Mt. Torrens, So. Australia, sends his photograph and this interesting letter:

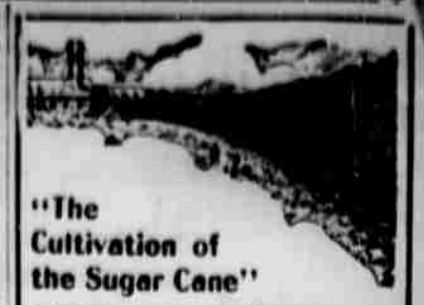
"I had a very bad case of eczema. Medical men had told me nothing more could be done. I tried several blood remedies, but without relief. The eruption was over the whole of my body and arms. My friends told me I must try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. To please them, I did so. To tell the truth, I did not have much confidence in it. I had tried so many medicines. To my great surprise, I found that after only one bottle the scales were beginning to disappear. It took just five bottles to make a complete cure. My skin is now perfectly smooth, and not a trace do I have of my former trouble."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get Ayer's.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

SOLE-AGENT DRUG CO., Agents.



"The Cultivation of the Sugar Cane"

a treatise on the fundamental principles of growing Sugar Cane, should be in the hands of every planter. The value and use of

Nitrate of Soda

(THE STANDARD AMMONIATE) In increasing and bettering the growth of Sugar Cane is now so well understood that the real profit in sugar growing may be said to depend upon its use.

This Book and other valuable Bulletins of value to every one engaged in agriculture, are sent entirely free to anyone interested. Send your name and complete address on Post Card.

Wm. S. Myers, Director, 12-16 John St., New York.

Bomburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against

fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

North German Marine Insur'ce Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

"The Overland Limited"

ELECTRIC LIGHTED

California

To the EAST via

The Union Pacific

This Train is really a

First-Class Modern Hotel

with Handsome Parlors, Drawing Rooms, Bed Chambers, Boudoirs, Libraries, Smoking and Reading Rooms, Barber Shops, Bath Rooms (hot and cold water), superbly appointed Dining Rooms, glittering with Mirrors, Cut Glass, Fragrant Flowers, Electric Candelabra, etc.; Promenades, Observation Rooms, Electric Lights, Electric Fans, Telephones, Electric Reading Lamps, Perfect Heat, etc.

RUNS EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Full Information Cheerfully Furnished on Application to

S. F. BOOTH,

General Agent.

1 Montgomery St., San Francisco

OR

E. L. Lomax, G. P. & T. A.

Omaha, Neb.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S. NEW YORK LINE

Bark Nuuanu sailing from New York to Honolulu about Nov. 15th. FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.

For Freight Rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 21 Kilby St., Boston, Or C. BREWER & CO., Ltd., Honolulu.